MANYAI, S.

The action of sodium fluoride and monoiodoacetic acid on the glycolysis of human erythrocytes. S. Mányai and M. Székely (Med. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 5, 7-18(1954)(in German).—Parallel analyses for adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) and phosphate (before (P_i) and after 7 min. (P_7) of hydrolysis in N acid at 100°) were made of human blood incubated at 36° with 8×10^{-4} M NaF or 5×10^{-4} M CH$_2$ICOONa (I). Within about 60 min., ATP was absent but P_7-P_i was still significant and was not further hydrolyzed by potato apyrase, yeast pyrophosphatase, or H-myosin. The phosphates formed in the presence of the NaF and I are not adenosinediphosphate or pyrophosphate but intermediate hexose phosphates which can be reconverted to ATP on removal of the inhibitory substance. The addn. of an oxidizing agent, quinone, NaNO$_2$, etc., to the inhibited system reverses the inhibition and causes the resynthesis of ATP. The resynthesis of ATP can utilize 3-phosphoglyceric acid and is inhibited by inorg. phosphate.   A. Dietz

MANYAL, S

Changes in the metabolism of erythrocytes during their development. I. Experiments with the blood of rats of different ages. S. Manyai (Med. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad.* ~~Sci. Hung.~~ 10-20(1954)(in German).— The adenosinetriphosphate (ATP), lactic acid production, and diam. of the red blood cells of newborn rats are 4610 ± 910 γ/ml., 1880 ± 340 γ/ml./hr., and 0.93 ± 0.05 μ, resp.; these values decrease until at 5-6 months of age they were 830 ± 240, 725 ± 145, and 6.40 ± 0.04, resp. ATP content and lactic acid production are direct linear functions of the vol. of the red blood cells. Mother rats were treated with 1 γ vitamin B$_{12}$ 3 times each week before parturition. The red blood cells of their newborn offspring had a diam. of 8.63 ± 0.05 μ, and the ATP content of the erythrocytes was 2940 ± 690 γ/ml.   A. Dietz

MANYAI S,

HUNG.

Metabolic changes in the red blood cells during their development. S. Mányai (Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung., 1954, 5, 19—29).—The ATP content, rate of lactic acid production of blood, the diameter, no. and haematocrit value of r.b.c. were determined in rats from birth to the 12th month. Two groups were used, one normal and one in which the mothers were injected with vitamin B₁₂ (1 μg./day) throughout gestation. In normal rats diameter, ATP content, and rate of lactic acid production drop from birth to the end of the 1st year. The shape of the curves is paraboloid; the phase of rapid drop ends with the first year. Production of lactic acid, however, rises during the 1st quarter. The ATP content of the r.b.c. of the fully developed rat is 1/25th of that of the new-born. The volume drops only to ¼ of that at birth. It is suggested that the morphological and metabolic changes are directly correlated. The r.b.c. of rats born to vitamin B₁₂ treated mothers are smaller than those of normals (8·63± ±0·05μ against 9·93± ±0·05μ, λ = 7·00) and their ATP content is correspondingly diminished (890 against 1425 μg./ml. blood). It is suggested that vitamin-B₁₂ treatment of the mother during gestation accelerates the normal maturation processes of r.b.c. of the foetus.   A. B. L. BEZNÁK.

POLAND / General Division, Scientific Establishments   A-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiia, No 5, 1958, 18864

Author   : Manyai S., Ostrowski W.

Inst   : — .

Title   : The Achievements of Hungarian Biochemistry from 1945
            to 1953

Orig Pub: Postepy biochem., 1955, 1, No 1-2, 191-201

Abstract: A survey of the post-war work of Hungarian biochemists.
            Large scale biochemical research was conducted in Hun-
            gary at the Biochemical Institute at Szeged (under the
            leadership of Sent-Diordi, and later Shtraub), at the
            Institute of Biochemistry of the Hungarian Academy of
            Sciences (headed by Sioreni), and at the Pathophysio-
            logical Institute of Budapest University. The main
            problems which are being worked out by the Hungarian
            biochemists are: the biochemistry of muscular con-

Card 1/2

MANYAI, Sandor; BODROGI, Zsuzsanna

Changes in adenylpyrophosphate content and glycolysis of
erythrocytes during ontogenesis. Kieerletes orvostud, 8 no.
4:351-358 July 56.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Orvosi Vegytani Intezete.
        (ERYTHROCYTES, metab.
            ATP content & glycolysis, changes during ontogenesis in
            normal & anemic rats (Hun))
        (ADENYLPYROPHOSPHATE, metab.
            erythrocytes, changes in content during ontogenesis in
            normal & anemic rats (Hun))
        (CARBOHYDRATES, metab.
            glycolysis in erythrocytes, changes during ontogenesis
            in normal & anemic rats (Hun))
        (ANEMIA, exper.
            erythrocyte ATP content & glycolysis changes during
            ontogenesis in rats (Hun))

2819. MANYAI S. and BODROGI Z. Orvostud. Egyetem Orvosi Vegytini Int. Budapest. A vörövértestek 2,3-difoszfoglicerinsav tartalmáról *Concentration of 2:3-diphosphoglyceric acid in erythrocytes* Kisérl. Orvostud. 1956, 8/4 (359—366) Graphs 3 Tables 3.

Na bisulphite caused rapid disappearance of 2:3-diphosphoglyceric acid (I) from a haemolysate and from the intact erythrocytes, without affecting the glycolysis of the latter. From experimental findings to date it appears that the dephosphorylation is caused primarily by an activating action of bisulphite on the enzyme catalysing the reaction: I → 3-phosphoglyceric acid. It is considered doubtful whether I is an obligate intermediate product of blood glycolysis.

Maŕgyaŕ, S.

Selective splitting of 2,3-diphosphoglyceric acid in erythrocytes. S. Mányai and Zs. Várady (Univ. Budapest). *Biochim. et Biophys. Acta* 20, 594–5(1956)(in German); cf. C.A. 47, 6994c.—When human erythrocytes are incubated in solns. of NaHSO$_3$ or Na$_2$S$_2$O$_4$ at appropriate concns., 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (I) is split, and inorg. phosphate and pyruvic acid accumulate. Glycolysis proceeds simultaneously, either at the same or a faster rate depending on the NaHSO$_3$ concn. If the NaHSO$_3$ is removed by washing with Tyrode soln. after I is split, the erythrocytes show conversion of glucose to lactic acid with undiminished activity. In hemolyzates, NaHSO$_3$ and Na$_2$S$_2$O$_4$ cause splitting of I, and other, usual effects of hemolysis are still evident. Apparently, the I-splitting enzyme may be activated by NaHSO$_3$ or Na$_2$S$_2$O$_4$. This enzyme prepd. in partially purified form from erythrocyte Me$_2$CO-powder, showed specificity for I, and required Na$^+$, K$^+$, and NH$_4$$^+$ (in addn. to NaHSO$_3$ or Na$_2$S$_2$O$_4$) for activity.
—Morton Pader

MANYAI, S.; VARADY, Zs.

Selective degradation of 2, 3-diphosphoglyceric acid in red blood cells.
Acta physiol. hung. 14 no.2:103-114 1958.

1. Medizinisch-Chemisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat,
Budapest.
      (GLYCEROPHOSPHATES, in blood
         2, 3-diphosphoglyceric acid selective degradation in
         erythrocytes without disturbance of glycolysis (Ger))

HUNGARY

MANYAI, Sandor; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Medical Chemistry (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Orvosi Vegytani Intezet).

"Protein Synthesis in the Seminal Vesicle of the Rat, I. Rapidly Labelled Protein in the RNA Fraction."

Abstract: [English article, author's English summary] A considerable amount of protein-like material can be extracted from the $HClO_4$ precipitate of the seminal vesicles of the rat by boiling the precipitate with 10 per cent NaCl solution. After in vivo administration of glycine-1-C^{14}, or previous incubation of the vesicular matter in the presence of labelled amino acids, a protein-like material becomes intensively labelled. The highly labelled substance has been found to belong to the components of the non-dialysable fraction. This fraction can be assayed by the biuret reaction or with Folin's reagent and can be separated completely from the RNA by chromatography on a DEAE cellulose column. The HCl hydrolysate of this fraction consists of a mixture of amino acids in which glycine and serine proved to be radioactive in the presence of labelled glycine, both in vivo and in vitro. Glycine was incorporated into the polypeptide chain by peptide linkages. The rapidly synthesized protein fraction which is extracted together with, but may be separated from RNA, is characteristic of the seminal vesicles and can be found in this organ of rats, mice and guinea pigs. 67 Western references.

1/1

13

MANYAI, S.

Isolation of the clottable protein from the secretion of the
rat's seminal vesicle. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24
no.4:419-432 '64

1. Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University,
Budapest.

L 29375-66

ACC NR: AT6019805   SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/002/0105/0115

AUTHOR: Manyai, Sandor; Beney, Laszlo; Czuppon, Alfred

ORG: /Manyai, Beney/ Institute of Medical Chemistry, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Orvosi Vegytani Intezet); /Czuppon/ Laboratory for Chemical Structure Research, MTA, Budapest (MTA, Kemiai Szerkezet Kutato Laboratorium)

TITLE: Some characteristics of the coagulable protein secreted by the seminal vesicles of the rat

SOURCE: Academiae scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 2, 1965, 105-115

TOPIC TAGS: protein, rat, biologic secretion, biologic reproduction, amino acid

ABSTRACT: Two proteins isolated from the secretion of the seminal vesicles of rats have been investigated with respect to their amino acid composition, the fingerprint of the tryptic hydrolysate, the molecular weight and some additional characteristic features. A protein of extremely basic character is responsible for the coagulability of the vesicular secretion. This protein has a molecular weight of $4 \cdot 10^4$; its amino acid pattern is characterized by high percentages of lysine and glutamine, low concentrations of tryptophan and methionine, and by the absence of proline and cysteine. The molecular weight of the so-called "neutral protein" of the vesicular secretion is $8 \cdot 10^3$. Its physiological role is unknown. It contains characteristically high

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L 29375-66

ACC NR: AT6019805

amounts of serine and is easily precipitated from solutions by ethanol. The properties of the two secretory proteins which resemble those of the histones are discussed on the basis of their similar chemical structure. The authors thank Prof. F. B. Straub for valuable advice and interest during the course of this work and Dr. T. Devenyi for the fingerprint analysis. They also thank Mrs. K. Orosz for excellent and skillful assistance. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. /Orig. art. in Eng./ [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 24Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 018

Card 2/2

L 30122-66

ACC NR: AT6020334   SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/004/0295/0307

AUTHOR: Manyai, Sandor

ORG: Institute of Medical Chemistry, University Medical School, Budapest
(Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Orvosi Vegtani Intezete)

TITLE: Interaction of the proteins of rat seminal vesicle secretion with
macromolecular polyanions

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 4, 1965,
295-307

TOPIC TAGS: biologic secretion, rat, protein, biologic reproduction

ABSTRACT: Two of the protein fractions which could be isolated from the secretion
of the seminal vesicles of rats are able to form complexes with water-insoluble
macromolecular polyanions. One of these two fractions was the clottable basic
protein of the secretion, while the other was the so-called neutral protein fraction.
The effect of pH and ionic strength of the medium, the effect of mutual changes in
the concentrations of the proteins and polyanions were investigated. The results
made it possible to separate the two fractions from one another and thus isolate the
basic component in microquantities. The basic protein-polyanion complex was
insoluble in an excess of the polyanionic reactant. The author thanks Prof. F. B.
Straub for his advice and criticism and Mrs. K. Orosz for assistance in the experi-
ments. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Feb65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 021

Card 1/1 ULR

MANYAK, V. A.

MANYAK, V. A.: "A hygienic evaluation of the fluorescent illumination of class-
    rooms at Moscow State University." Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni
    I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in
    Medical Science.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 30, 1956. Moscow.

MANYAK, V.Ye.

New modification of the treatment of the duodenal stump. Klin. khir.
no.3:85-86 '65.   (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.M.Grabchenko)
Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

SHUGAL,Ya.G.; RYABOY, O.M.; BOCHAROVA, T.V.; KISLYAK, L.M.,;{KOBEL'KOVA,
    A.M.; LYKOV, A.D.; MARYAKHINA, O.V.; SHLENOVA, T.G.; YAGUPOVA,
    Ye.I.; IVANOV, N.A.; RYBKIN, I.P.; KHOKHLOVA, P.Ye.; KHRUNTYAYEVA,
    A.S.; FROLOVA, M.I.; RAKOV, F.M., red.; MARCHENKO, V.A., red.;
    KOLPAKOV, B.T., red.; DEMINA, V.N., red.; MELENT'YEV, A.M., tekhn.
    red.

    [Soviet commerce of the R.S.F.S.R.; a statistical manual] Sovet-
    skaia torgovlia v RSFSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gos.
    stat. izd-vo, 1956. 342 p.   (MIRA 11:10)

    1. Russia (1917-   R.S.F.S.R.) TSentral'noye statisticheskoye
    upravleniye.
                        (Commercial statistics)

MANYAKHINA, R.N.; BAZYK, V.K., kand.ekon.nauk

Eliminate the shortcomings in the business accounting system.
Vest.sviazi 20 no.6:16 Je '60.   (MIRA 13:7)

1. Starshiy inzh.-okonomist Odesskoy telegrafno-telefonnoy
kontory (for Manyakhina).
        (Telecommunication--Accounting)

MANYAKHINA, V.N.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry.
Catalysis, B-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61084

Author: Boldyrev, V. V., Yakovlev, L. K., Manyakhina, V. N.

Institution: None

Title: Influence of Preliminary Treatment on Velocity of Thermal Decomposition of Lead Oxalate

Original
Periodical: "ch. zap. Tomskogo un-ta, 1955, No 26, 44-49

Abstract: Study by the gravimetric method of the decomposition of lead oxalate (I) at 350°. During the first 10 days following preparation velocity of decomposition of I decreases with increasing duration of storage of the preparation; according to roentgenographic data concurrently takes place an orderly arrangement of the lattice of I. Further aging of I does not affect the velocity of its thermal decomposition. Preliminary heating at 200°-250° and also irradiation with ultra-violet rays slows down thermal decomposition of I. Preliminary

Card 1/2

L 14047-65   AFETR/SSD/AFMD(c)/AFWL/ESD(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP4048843   S/0119/64/000/011/0029/0029

AUTHOR: Manyakin, G. I.; Petrov, V. I.

TITLE: PTR-3-type transistorized temperature regulator

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 11, 1964, 29

TOPIC TAGS: automatic temperature control, thermal resistance, temperature sensor, thermistor

ABSTRACT: The PTR-3-type temperature regulator is used as a three-position command instrument in an automatic temperature-control system. A thermistor forms one arm of an a-c bridge, which serves as an error sensor (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The set point and control limits are regulated by potentiometers (R_2 and R_6). An error signal from the bridge passes through two amplification stages (PP1 and PP2), which use a common emitter. A phase-sensitive stage (PP3) controls two triggers (PP4 and PP7), which operate relays (P_1 or P_2). The latter actuate auxiliary refrigerating or heating units, depending on the sense of the error signal. The instrument has an operating

Card 1/3

L 14047-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048843

range of -40 to +130C, differential control limits about the set
point of 0.5 to 12C, and inertia not exceeding 30 sec. This instru-
ment is in standard production at the Orlov Instrument Factory. Orig.
art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 01   SUB CODE: IE, EC
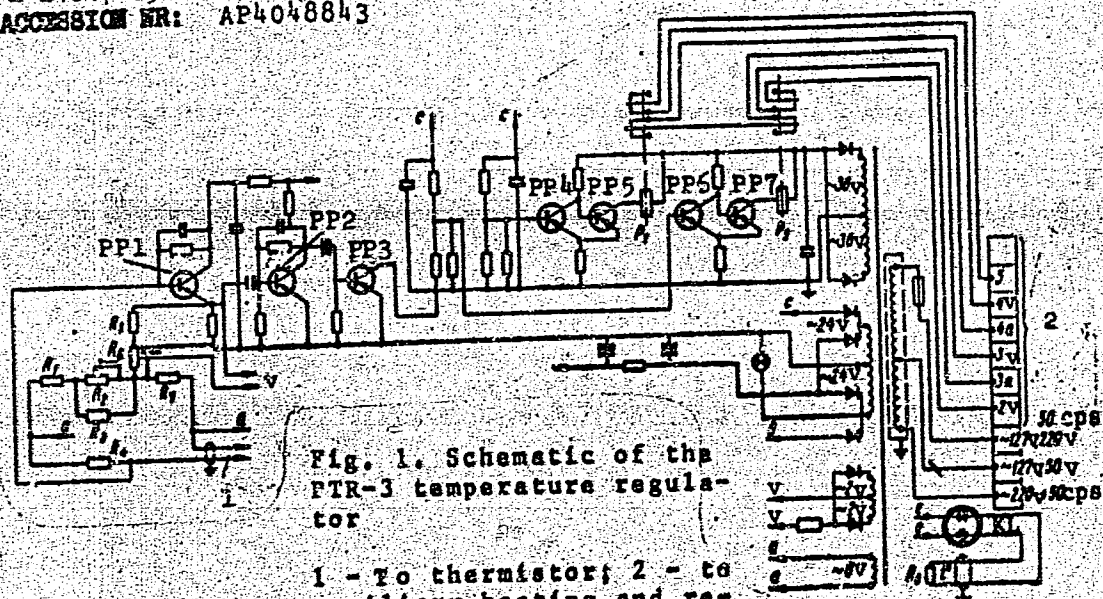
NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000   ATD PRESS: 3135

Card 2/3

L 14047-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048843

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. Schematic of the PTR-3 temperature regulator

1 - To thermistor; 2 - to auxiliary heating and refrigerating units.

Card 3/3

MANYAKIN, V.

Several problems in yield statistics. Vop.eken.ne.3:101-113 Mr '56.
(Agriculture--Statistics)   (MLRA 9:7)

MANYAKIN, V.

Collective farms in the new stage. Vop. ekon. no.5:46-55 My '58.
(Collective farms) (Machine-tractor stations) (MIRA 11:6)

MANYAKIN, V.; SILIN, A.

Methods for computing agricultural production costs on collective
farms. Vop. ekon. no.11:94-103 N '58.   (MIRA 11:11)
                    (Collective farms--Costs)

SOV/2-59-1-4/10

AUTHOR: Manyakin, V.

TITLE: A Powerful Upsurge in Socialist Agriculture
               (Moshchnyy pod"yem sotsialisticheskogo sel'-
               skogo khozyaystva)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1959, Nr 1, p 17-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The "Control Figures on the Development of
               the USSR National Economy from 1959 to 1965",
               delivered by N.S. Khrushchev at the 21st
               KPSS Congress, call for an increase in agri-
               cultural production, so that requirements of
               both population and state can be met. The
               serious backwardness in agriculture prior to
               the September 1953 Plenum of the TsK KPSS,
               resulted in a shortage of grain for human con-
               sumption. The decisions of the September
               1953 Plenum opened a new stage in the country's
               agricultural development and since this plenum,
Card 1/5   USSR agriculture has achieved outstanding

SOV/2-59-1-4/10

A Powerful Upsurge in Socialist Agriculture

results. The article contains a table showing the growth of the kolkhozes in regard to the number of farms, cultivated land and livestock from 1953 to 1957. It also gives information on the income increase of kolkhozes, the expansion of sovkhozes since 1953, the rise in agricultural gross production, expansion of cultivated areas, gross harvests and quantities purchased by the state in 1958 as compared with 1953. Information is furnished on the returns from virgin and long-fallow lands, and on commercial crops (sugar beets and cotton). The USSR now leads in the production of cotton and is third (after China and the USA) in total production of farm produce. A table gives detailed information on such crops as potatoes and vegetables, the quality of which has considerably improved. Turning to animal husbandry, the

Card 2/5

A Powerful Upsurge in Socialist Agriculture

SOV/2-59-1-4/10

author emphasizes the increased consumption
of meat by the population and gives a table
showing the increase of live-stock in 1958
against 1953. Two other tables show the
production in animal husbandry, and the state
purchases of these products in 1953 and 1958.
Together with the expansion of areas seeded
to grain, the acreage of fodder crops was
also increased. The article gives compara-
tive figures for 1953 and 1958. Another
table shows the volume of silage for these
years. During the 5 years, the quantities
filled into silos have increased 4.6 times,
and in 1958, the silage fodder for one cow
was 10.6 tons. The increase was mainly
the result of production of corn. Informa-
tion is furnished in regard to capital in-
vestments in agriculture, and the number of

Card 3/5

machines supplied within the years 1949 to

SOV/2-59-1-4/10

A Powerful Upsurge in Socialist Agriculture

1953 and 1954 to 1958. In 1953, 18,500
specialists were employed by the kolkhozes.
Toward the end of 1957, the number of farm
specialists exceeded 150,000. The author
deals with the success of the reorganization
of the machine-tractor stations. Another part
of the article is devoted to increased yields,
at present one of the most important tasks of
Soviet agriculture. A table shows the quan-
titative indices to be attained on 100 ha of
arable land by 1965 for some of the most im-
portant items. In the field of animal hus-
bandry, the main task is to increase the out-
put of meat, milk, eggs and wool. The author
mentions the extent to which the production

Card 4/5   of these articles must be increased by 1965.

SOV/2-59-1-4/10

A Powerful Upsurge in Socialist Agriculture

Another table gives the present and planned
production of meat per 100 ha of land for
15 Soviet republics. The next problems dis-
cussed are the future output of fodder, the
new order of state purchases of agricultural
products as laid down by the June 1958 ple-
num of the TsK KPSS, the elctrification of
agriculture, and the new economic relations
between the state and the kolkhozes as
established in consequence of the reorgani-
zation of the MTS. There are 15 tables.

Card 5/5

MANYAKIN, V.F., inzh.

The SK-1.8 ensilage harvester. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.2:39
F '64.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Syzranskiy kombaynovyy zavod.

MANYAKIN, V.F.

SZP-24 grain press planter. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.9:37 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Syzranskiy kombaynovyy zavod.

MANYAKIN, V.F.

    Reliability office. Mashinostroitel' no. 12:3-4 D '65.
                                    (MIRA 18:12)

MANYAKIN, V.P.

From the work of the operational reliability service. Trakt. i sel'
khozmash. no.6:45-46 Je '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Syaranskiy kombaynovyy zavod.

AUTHORS: Rzhezhabek, A., Svoboda, V.,   SOV/76-32-7-40/45
             Manyasek, Z.

·TITLE: The Calculation of the Composition of Copolymers (Raschet
             sostava sopolimera)

ABSTRACT: The derivation of the differential equation for the joint
             polymerization of two monomers makes possible the quantitative
             elaboration of the experimental material obtained, with the
             ratio between the momentary concentrations of the monomers
             $/M_1/$ and $/M_2/$ being obtained by the integration of the equation
             S.S.Medvedev et al.(Ref 5) elaborated an integration method
             in which the corresponding values are obtained by graphical
             methods. The calculation of the substance balance is the shortest
             way for the determination of the mean composition of the co-
             polymer; in it the molar proportions of the monomers are used.
             Proceeding from an equation using the amount of the monomer
             which in the course of copolymerization converted to the co-
Card 1/2   polymer the authors give an algebraic representation of the

The Calculation of the Composition of Copolymers   SOV/76-32-7-40/45

integral of Skeist as the final formula; thus the use of the
graphical solution may be avoided. The equation is especially
well suited in the case that the process takes place in extreme
concentrations or near azeotropy. The authors give an example
by the copolymerization of divinyl acrylonitryl. There are 2
figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka,Chekhoslova-
kiya,Gotwal'dov   · (Research Institute   for Synthetic
Rubber, Czechoslovakia,

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1956

1. Copolymerization—Theory   2. Polymers—Mathematical analysis

Card 2/2

LAZAR, M.; PAVLINETS, I.; MANYASEK, Z.; MICHKO, M.; BEREK, D.

      Ozonization of atactic polypropylene. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.6:943-947
      Je '61.   (MIRA 14:6)

      1. Khimicheskiye instituty Slovatskoy Akademii nauk, Bratislava.
                 (Propene)   (Ozone)

MANYASEK, Z.; BEREK, D.; MICEKO, M.; LAZAR, M.; PAVLJNETS, Yu.

      Formation and decomposition of hydroperoxides of atactic propylene.
      Vysokom.soed. 3 no.7:1104-1109 Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:6)

      1. Khimicheskiye instituty Slovatskoy akademii nauk, Bratislava.
                   (Propene)   (Peroxides)

PAVLINETS, I.; LAZAR, M.; MANYASEK, Z.

Chemical modification of polypropylene fibers brought
about by grafting methyl methacrylate. Khim.volok. no.5:21-25
'62.   (MIRA 15:11)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Slovatskoy Akademii nauk,
Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya
Respublika.
                    (Textile fibers, Synthetic)
                         (Propene)
                    (Methacrylic acid)

MANYCH, A. (Taganrog, Rostovskoy oblasti).

Magnetic dust catcher for the SDM microphone. Radio no.10:
46 '56.   (MLRA 9:11)

(Microphone)

MANYCH, A. D.

7724. MANYCH, A. D. - Kak my obuchayer mekhanizatorov. (Iz opyta
raboty azovskogo uchilischa mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyastva).
M., trudrezervizdat, 1955.51 s.s ill. 20 sm. (Glav. upr. trud.
rezervov pri sovete ministrov SSSR. vcheb.- metod. vpr. obmen
opytom raboty). 3.000 ekz. bespl.--(55-4226)p 631.3(077)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 7, 1955

MANYCH, A.D., inzhener-mekhanik; NOVOMIRSKIY, S.P., inzhener-mekhanik; DENISEN-
KO, I.P., brigadir; SHCHERBINSKIY, A.V., kombayner, Geroy sotsialisti-
cheskogo truda; KISLYY, A.P., kombayner, Geroy sotsialisticheskogo
truda; VASIL'CHENKO, G.A., Geroy sotsialisticheskogo truda; BUTENKO,
V.I.; POLUYAN, V., kombayner.

Please think about it. Znan. sila 32 no.1:6-7 Ja '57.   (MIRA 10:4)

1. Direktor Azovskoy ordena Lenina Mashinno-traktornoy stantsii (for
Manych). 2. Zamestitel' direktora Azovskogo uchilishcha mekhanizatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva. No.2. (for Novomirskiy). 3. 10-ya traktornaya
brigada Azovskoy ordena Lenina Mashinno-traktornoy stantsii (for De-
nisenko). 4. Azovskaya Mashinno-traktornaya stantsiya (for Shcherbin-
skiy, Kislyy, Vasil'chenko). 5. Master proizvodstvennogo obucheniya
Azovskogo industrial'nogo tekhnikuma trudovykh rezervov (for Butenko).
6. Uchashchiysya gruppy perepodgotovki brigadirov traktornykh brigad
Azovskogo uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva, Samarskoy
Mashinno-traktornoy stantsii (for Poluyan).
                    (Combines (Agricultural machinery))

MANYCH, J.

RASKA, K.; ALDOVA, E.; KUBASEK, M.; SURYCEK, L.; HAVLIK, O.; MANYCH, J.;
SAHA, B.

Q fever. 1 Report on the first epidemics in Czechoslovakia. Cas.
lek. cesk. 93 no.42:1153-1155 15 Oct 54.

1. Z Ustavu epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
        (Q FEVER, epidemiology
            in Czech.)

MANYCH, Jiri; POKORNY, Jan

Disinfection of pathogenic fungi using current disinfection
methods and detergents. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 6 no.3: .
209-212 May 57.

1. Katedra epidemiologie lek.fak. hyg. KU v Praze, Ustav
epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze, reditel prof. Dr.
K. Raska.
  (FUNGI, eff. of drugs on
   antiseptics, enhancement of eff. with detergents (Cz))
  (ANTISEPTICS, eff.
   on fungi, enhancement of eff. with detergents (Cz))
  (DETERGENTS, eff.
   enhancement of eff. on antiseptics on fungi (Cz))

MANYCH, Jiri

Detection of Candida in the respiratory tract. Cesk. epidem. mikrob.
imun. 7 no.5:349-352 Sept 58.

1. Katedra epidemiologie lek fak Hyg KU v Praze.
    (MONILIA
            in sputum, detection (Cz))
    (SPUTUM, microbiol.
            Monilia, detection (Cz))

MANYCH, Jiri (Praha 12, Srobarova 48)

Isolation of Trichophyton purpureum, Bang. 1910 and Epidermephyten floccosum (Harz, 1870) Langeren et Milochevitch, 1903 in a focus of infection. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 8 no.2:132-134 Mar 59.

1. Lekarska fakulta hygienicka KU v Praze, katedra epidemiologie
    (EPIDERMOPHYTON,
        floccosum, isolation in Czech. (Cz))
    (TRICHOPHYTON,
        purpureum, isolation in Czech. (Cz))

MANYCH, Jiri; EICHLER, Karel; IAMBLOVA, Hana

Aspergillosis pulmomum. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.5:144-147 30 Jan 59.

1. Katedra epidemiologie LFHKU, prednosta prof. dr. Karel Raska. Tbc.
lecebna Trebotov, red. prim. dr. K. Eichler. J. M., Praha 12, Srobarova
48.
        (LUNG DISEASES, case reports
            aspergillosis (Cz))
        (ASPERGILLOSIS, case reports
            lungs (Cz))

FERTEK, Otakar; MANYCH, Jiri

Rubrophytosis (T. purpureum Bang 1910). Cesk. derm. 36 no.7:469-474
'61.

1. Dermatovenerologicka klinika LFHKU, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Konopík,
Dr. Sc. Laborator pro lekarskou mykologii katedry epidemiologie LFHKU,
vedouci katedry prof. MUDr. K. Raska, Dr. Sc.

(RINGWORM)

KREJCI, O.; VYSOKA, B.; HANZAL, Fr.; REHANEK, L.; MANYCH, J., technicka
spoluprace POLESNA, D.

Generalized cryptococcosis (torulosis). Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.16:484-492
21 Ap '61.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze, prednosta prof. dr.
K. Raska. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik K. Henner.
Ustav soudniho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. Fr. Hajek.

(CRYPTOCOCCOSIS case reports)

MANYCH, Jiri

Results of testing with histoplasmin, coccidioidin, blastomycetin
and paracoccidioidin in Czechoslovak tuberculosis sanatoria. J.
hyg. epidem., Praha 7 no.4:495-500 '63.

1. Chair of Epidemiology, Medical Faculty of Hygiene, Charles
University, Prague.

L 22618-66   T   JK

ACC NR: AP5021654   (A)   SOURCE CODE: CZ/0067/65/014/004/0204/0208

AUTHOR: Sourek, J.; Manych, J.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Prague); Department of Epidemiology of the Medical Faculty KU (Katedra epidemiologie lekarske fakulty hygienicke KU, Prague)

TITLE: Identification of the agents of certain systematic mycoses by precipitation in agar

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 204-208, and insert IX and top half of 2X following page 224

TOPIC TAGS: epidemiology, preventive medicine, disease incidence, diagnostic instrument, medical equipment, laboratory equipment

ABSTRACT: The article describes a test tube method for the identification of cultures of the pathogenic fungi Histoplasma capsulatum, Coccidiodes immitis, and Blastomyces brasiliensis by double diffusion in agar. The advantages of this method over the complement fixation method is that it is simpler, the results are easily reproducible, it can be used in simply equipped, non-specialized laboratories, it requires minimum attendance by trained laboratory personnel, and the laboratory technicians required can be trained in a relatively short time. In the experiments strains made available

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L 22618-66

ACC NR: AP5021654   6

by Prof. Dr. H.P.R. Seeliger of the Hygienicky Ustav (Institute of Public Health) at
Bonn, and by Dr. Florian of the Ustav dermatologie (OBNI) (Institute of Dermatology)
(OBNI) in Budapest were used. The authors do not claim that the results of their in-
vestigation are in any way the "last word," but underline the necessity of extending
the method to the diagnosis of the other agents of human mycosis. The method makes it
possible for doctors and technicians to diagnose mycosis while working in the field.
From the results of the experiments it was concluded that the appearance and locali-
zation of precipitation lines are determined by the concentration ratio of antigen-
antibody, t}   ate of strain growth, the level of specific antibodies in the hyperim-
mune serum, and the technical level, above all precision, in preparing the reaction.
"Acknowledgements: We thank D. Polesne for his scrupulous handling of the technical
phases of the study, and J. Kafkove for the care with which he prepared the photo-
graphic record." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 06   SUBM DATE: none   OTH REF: 006

Card   2/2

MANYCH, V.A., inzhener.

Practices for mechanical ventilation of sunflower seed. Masl.-
zhir.prom. 20 no.1:8-9 '55.   (MLRA 8:3)

1. Severskiy maslozavod.
        (Sunflower seed)

...., ..., ...hener.

...ices of the .... Plant, Has ...

....'skiy ...osavoa.
... industries- ....

MANYCH, V.A., insh.

Using bank loans for the introduction of new equipment, advanced technology and limited mechanization. Masl.-zhir. prom. 23 no.8: 39-40 '57.   (MIRA 10:12)

1. Barnaul'skiy maslozavod.
                    (Oil industries)   (Credit)

MANYCH, V.A.

From practices of silos contruction with assembled monolythic
building blocks. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.3:42-43 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Odesskiy masloekstraktsionnyy zavod.
        (Silos)   (Building blocks)

MANYCH, V.A., inzh.

    Jubilee of the Odessa Oil Extraction Plant. Masl.-zhir.prom. 30
    no.2:37 F '64.
                                    (MIRA 17:3)

27042

S/182/61/000/004/002/007
D038/D112

IƳ II 30

AUTHORS: Korneyev, N.I., Morokhovets, G.M., Filatov, F.I. and Manych, V.P.

TITLE: Investigations on the technological ductility of stainless steels

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1961, 9-12

TEXT: The authors state that perlitic and martensitic steels are highly ductile
during hot deformation, and that heat-resistant iron- and nickel-base steels have
a limited ductility since their ductility is determined by the content of alloying
elements as Al, Ti, B, etc. The article deals with an investigation on the forge-
ability of the Soviet martensitic and semi-austenitic steels listed in table 1.
The X 17Н 2 (Kh17N2) and ЭИ736 (EI736) steel grades were tested in the preliminary
deformed state without heat treatment, and the ЭИ 904 (EI904), ЭИ 925 (EI925),
ЭИ 961 (EI961) and ЭИ 643 (EI643) steels in the forged and deformed state without
heat treatment. Forgeability was evaluated on the basis of results of tensile
compression and impact tests at temperatures of 600-1300°C. The test results re-
vealed that the EI-736, EI-961, and EI-643 steels can be press or hammer forged or
rolled within a rather wide temperature range, and with a high degree of deforma-
tion, as shown in table 2. However, the permissible total deformations listed in
this table apply only to the upper limits of the temperature range, and cannot be
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27042

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D038/D112

Investigations on the technological ....

used for the lower temperatures. Gas-turbine discs forged with a degree of defor-
mation exceeding 65% and completed below 900°C show sharp anisotropy of mechanical
properties, especially impact properties. The EI-904 and in particular the EI-925
steels have poor forgeability (Fig. 3); whilst undergoing forging operations, they
should not be heated above 1100-1120°C, and total deformation ought not to exceed
50-60%, even in the preforged state. These steels are also sensitive to the rate
of deformation. In hammer forging they show almost twice as much resistance to de-
formation as in press forging, even at temperatures as low as 900°C. In the case of
large forgings or in the processing of large (10-ton) ingots the sensitivity of
the steels is a serious limitation. Some heats of the EI-904 and the EI-925 steels
showed a considerably better forgeability, however, and can be hot worked at 1200-
850°C without difficulty. On the other hand, other heats of the same steel develop
forging cracks after being heated for forging to 1150 ± 20°C but become ductile on
being heated to 1200-1240°C. Presumably, this difference in behavior is caused by
a differing content of delta-ferrite. This assumption was confirmed experimentally
by flat-die hammer forging of two experimental heats of EI-925 steel containing 9 and
19% delta-ferrite, respectively. The authors conclude that further work should be
done to establish the dependence of the effect of delta-ferrite on the ductility
of steel. There are 5 figures, and 2 tables.

Card 2/5

LYUBENKO, G.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; YERMAK, D.S.; MANYCHEV, N.I.

Efficient solutions in designing surface buildings and installations in mines. Biul. tekh. ekon. inform. Gos. nauch. issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.4 12-16 Ap '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

MALYCHEV, V.F.

Cylindrical involute bevel gear. Trudy TIIIMSKH no.19:11-45   '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039582   S/0184/64/000/003/0040/0041

AUTHOR: Manyukhin, V. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: A unit for subzero treatment of machine parts

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1964, 40-41

TOPIC TAGS: machine part treatment, cold treatment, cryogenic
mixture, precipitation hardenable steel, steel subzero treatment

ABSTRACT: A unit for subzero treatment of Kh15N9Yu steel [similar
to 17-7PH] machine parts was put into operation at the Uralkhimmash
plant. The cooling medium used in the unit was a mixture of 1050 kg
of Mark A66 gasoline and 400 kg of dry ice producing a temperature
down to -70C. Parts to be treated are immersed in the cooling mix-
ture, the bath is hermetically sealed, and the parts are held in the
bath for 3—4 hours.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039582

SUBMITTED: 00   DATE ACQ: 19Jun64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM   NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/196/62/000/006/012/018
E194/E154

AUTHORS: Kossov, O.A., and Manychkina, Ye.A.

TITLE: A reversing d.c. drive with impulse speed control
                by transistors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,
                no.6, 1962, 2, abstract 6 K4. (Vestn. elektroprom-
                sti, no.10, 1961, 19-23)

TEXT: The static characteristics of a reversing drive with
d.c. motor supplied from semiconductor amplifiers and operating
as a 'key' are analysed. The motor armature is connected across
a bridge formed by four semiconductor triodes shunted by diodes.
The diodes are needed because when the operating triode
saturates it passes in the reverse direction a current 2-3 times
smaller than in the forward direction. By connecting in pairs
the triodes on opposite arms of the bridge the motor can be
reversed, steady current conditions can be employed and
regenerative braking used. The triodes are controlled by a
pulse width modulator consisting of two multi-vibrators with

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A reversing d.c. drive with ...   S/196/62/000/006/012/018
                                         E194/E154

controlled phase shift. A magnetic amplifier having cores with
rectangular hysteresis loop is used for phase control.
Operation of the reversing drive is described in detail.
The equivalent circuit of the armature is analysed to derive
equations for the static characteristics. The expressions may
be used to determine the boundary between steady and interrupted
currents. In addition to the accurate but rather complicated
expressions for determining the speed, the values and ratios of
armature currents as function of impulse density and motor
parameters, approximate formulae are given which picture the
main characteristics of the drive. For example, the amplitude
of armature current pulsations does not depend on the load but
only on the motor parameters and the impulse density. It is a
maximum for a density of 0.5. Because of the presence of
armature current pulsation the utilization factor of the motor
is less than unity because the mean current, which is
proportional to the torque, is always less than the effective
current which governs the losses. The worst case of under-
utilization of the motor occurs with maximum amplitude of
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A reversing d.c. drive with ...

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armature current pulsation. Curves are given of the relationship
between the utilization factor of the motor and the armature
current for various values of pulse density. It is indicated
that to reduce the amplitude of current pulsation in the armature
circuit it is better to use three multi-vibrators rather than two
and to alter the drive control circuit accordingly. The new
circuit will apply voltage to the armature in the form of
unipolar impulses of controlled density. This will give a
significant reduction in the amplitude of the current pulsation
in the armature circuit down to a value which is inherent in
non-reversing circuits. The formulae were checked by making
tests on a laboratory model of a drive consisting of a motor
type $\cdot$ ı 32 $\top$ (MI32T) of 110 V, 0.76 kW, 2300 r.p.m. operating
at up to 30% rated output and up to 0.3 rated speed. This is
because the triodes have a rated voltage of 30-35 V. The model
used power triodes type ⌐ 208 (P208) with diodes Д-305 (D-305).
The multi-vibrators utilized triodes ⌐ 203 (P 203). The
modulation frequency was 700 c/s. There is a good agreement

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A reversing d.c. drive with ...   S/196/62/000/006/012/018
                                         E194/E154

between the experimental and calculated mechanical characteristics
of the drive and oscillograms of continuous and interrupted
braking currents in the armature circuit.
2 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

89178

9,2530 (also 1031)

S/103/61/022/002/009/015
B019/B060

AUTHORS: Kossov, O. A., Manychkina, Ye. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: A reversive d-c magnetic amplifier of an high efficiency

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 2, 1961, 231-237

TEXT: The reversive d-c magnetic amplifier shown in Fig. 1 consists of two irreversible amplifiers connected with two triodes over a load. The properties of this circuit are characterized as follows: 1) The input circuit of the triode has a nonlinear characteristic whose effect can be suppressed by virtue of the $n\alpha$-load current and the considerable amplification at slighter collector currents. 2) The cut-off voltage at the triode input prevents the breakdown voltage from being reduced. 3) The small current amplification factors of the triodes heretofore supplied by the industry do not permit the use of magnetic amplifiers with large current amplification factors. Major importance is attached to an analysis of the control circuit of the magnetic amplifier, which is performed on the basis of the oscillograms shown in Fig. 4. The control coil current is described by three expressions given for the individual components thereof:

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A reversive d-c magnetic ...

$i_{y1} = I_0 = H_0 l_{ct}/w_y$ = const, a component that remains constant during the entire excitation interval. $i_{y2} = k_1 L_s di_{ps}/r_y dt$ $(0 \le \omega t \le \gamma)$ (5). This component adds to the former during commutation. The control coil current during the saturation interval:

$i_{y3} = \frac{1}{r_y} (e_y + k_2 u_{\sqcap} (\omega t))$ $(\alpha \le \omega t \le \pi)$ (6). The whole control coil

current is made up from these components. Regarding the power circuits the result of analysis coincides precisely with that obtained earlier for magnetic amplifiers, where the control coil resistance was taken to be zero. The use of a capacity connected in parallel to the load is, however, inadmissible with these amplifiers, and three restrictions are noted for them: the variety of output current changes, the slight input resistance and the limited current and voltage amplification factor. Power ampli- fiers consist of an intermediate amplifier and an output stage, whereby some of the drawbacks can be eliminated. The calculation of the core is then discussed and structural problems are dealt with. There are 6 fig-
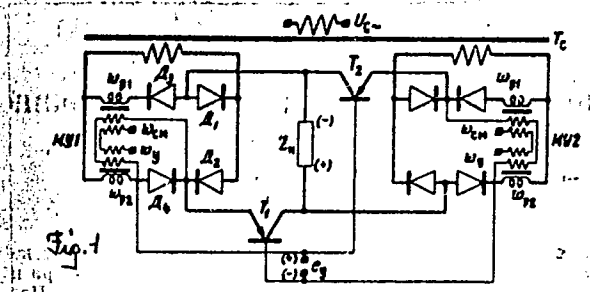
Card 2/5

89178

A reversive d-c magnetic ...

ures and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1960

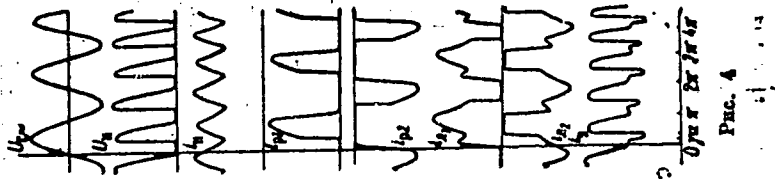Legend to Fig. 1: Diagram of a reversive d-c magnetic
amplifier.

Fig.1

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S/103/61/022/002/009/015
B019/B060

A reversive d-c magnetic ...

Legend to Fig. 4: Oscillograms of the variable of the magnetic amplifier shown in Fig. 1. U_c mains voltage, U_H voltage on the load. i_H load current. i_{p1} and i_{p2} are the currents in the a-c coils. i_{A1} and i_{A2} are the valve currents. i_y is the control amperage resulting from three components. In the foregoing formulas H_c denotes the coercive force, l_{ct} is the mean length of the lines of force, w_y is the number of windings of the control coil, k_1 is a coefficient which takes account of mutual induction, L_s is the inductance of the power coil in saturation, i_{ps} the power current of the saturated coil, k_2 the ratio between inductive resistance of the power coil and the load resistance, $u_\Pi(\omega t)$ the instantaneous value

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S/103/61/022/002/009/015
B019/B060

A reversive d-c magnetic ...

of the feed voltage.

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Card 5/5

MANYEJEV, A.K. [Maneev, A.K.]

Some remarks about physical relativity. Magy tud 71 no.2:
107-109 F'64

1. Bjelorussa Tudomanyos Akademia Filozofiai Intezete.

BUKOV, A.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MANYGINA, N.Ye.;
LABAZNIKOV, B.V.; NAGIYEV, K.G.

Planting oak in clusters on irrigated lands in Azerbaijan.
Agrobiologiia no.6:899-904 N-D '62.   (MIRA 16:1)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo
khozyaystva i agrolesomelioratsii, g. Barda.
       (Azerbaijan—Oak)   (Azerbaijan—Afforestation)

KOVACH, A.G.;TAKACS, L.;MANYHART, J.;IRANYI, M.;KAIMAR, Z.

Phosphorylation of glycogen in shock. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.2:
357-366 1952.   (CLML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Budapest University.

MANYI, B.; MANGOLD, T.

Using a new type of insulating material in high-voltage electric
industry. p. 333.
(Villamossag, Vol. 4, No. 10/12, Oct./Dec. 1956)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept 1957, Uncl.

MANYI, Bela; BORBELY, Tibor

Construction of a new type of safety equipment for railroads; also, remarks by T.Borbely. Muszaki kozl MTA 26 no.1/4:171-172 '60.

(EEAI 9:10)

1. Telefongyar, Budapest (for Manyi)
       (Railroads)

MANYI, Geza, dr.

Incidence of morbidity in an industrial-collective village.
Nepegeszsegugy 35 no.12:326-330 Dec 54.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kozegeszsegtani
Intezetbol (igazgato: Jeney Endre, dr. egyet. tanar, az orvostudo-
manyok doktora)
        (VITAL STATISTICS
           morbidity in Hungary)
        (INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
           in Hungary)
        (RURAL CONDITIONS
           morbidity in Hungary)

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; MANYI, Geza, dr.

Studies on the time requirement in conducting dispensary activities
in industry. Nepegeszsegugy 42 no.9:271-273 S '61.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kozegeszsegtani Inte-
zetebol (igazgato: Jeney Endre dr. egyetemi tanar, az orvostudomanyok
doktora)

(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; MANYI, Geza, dr.

> The effect of decentralization of special treatment on public health.
> Nepegeszsegugy 43 no.11:334-337 N '62.
>
> 1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Egeszsegugyi
> Szervezestani csoportjatol.
>   (SPECIALISM)   (PUBLIC HEALTH)

MANYI, Geza, dr.

3-Year experience in an industrial expert commission. Nepegeszsegugy
43 no.4:115-120 Ap '62.

1. Kozlemeny a Hajdu-Bihar megyei tanacs korhaza igazgatosagatol.

(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

FUGA, Janos, Dr, NANGI, Geza, Dr; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute for the Study of Public Health Organization (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Kozegeszegtani Szervezestani Intezet.

'The Relation Between Health Education and Infant Mortality.'

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] With the use of a questionary containing 12 questions the authors compared the education in child hygiene of mothers whose infants are living with an almost equal number of cases where the infants died. The samples chosen were representative of the national average in age and occupation. There was a statistical difference in the general and health education of the two groups. The importance of health education of young and pregnant women in the fight against infant mortality is stressed. 1 Western European, 6 Eastern European references.

1/1

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FULOP, Tamas, dr.; MANYI, Geza, dr.

The use of specialists' services by agricultural workers.
Nepegeszsegugy 44 no.3:71-74 Mr '63.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Egeszsegugyi
Szervezesi Intezetebol.
        (AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' DISEASES)   (SPECIALISM)
                (STATE MEDICINE)   (STATISTICS)

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; MANYI, Geza, dr.

Attempt to determine the hosputal needs of the rural popula-
tion. Nepegeszsegugy 45 no.1:16-19   Ja'64.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Egeszsegugyi
Szervezeti Intezetebol.

MANYI, P.

On the distribution of potassium in the muscle. Acta physiol.
hung. 16:Supplem.:53-54 '59.

1. Biophysikalisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat,
Pecs.
                    (MUSCLES chemistry)
                    (POTASSIUM chemistry)

MARKOS, Bela; MANYI SZABO, Istvan

Conducted tours to foreign countries in 1958. Stat szemle 37
no.5:551-553 My '59.

MANYI SZABO, Istvan

The 1961 development of highway traffic accidents; excerpts
from an article. Masz elet 17 no.17/15 16 Ag '62.

MANYI SZABO, Istvan

First results of passenger car lending in Hungary. Kozleked kozl
20 no.39:646   27 S '64.

MANYI SZABO Istvan

    Economical questions of taxicab transportation in the capital.
    Kozleked kozl 21 no.5:86-88   31 Ja '65.

    1. Head, Economics Department of the Capital Electric Railways,
    Budapest.

L 31752-65   EWA(k)/EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EEC(k)-2/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)/
EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWT(m)   Po-4/Pf-4/Pt-10/Pi-4/P1-4   IJP(c)   WG/JHB/JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5006496   S/0056/65/048/002/0483/0487

AUTHOR: Afanas'yev, A. M.; Manykin, E. A.

TITLE: Generation of light harmonics in semiconductors and dielectrics near the
absorption band edge

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 2, 1965,
483-487

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, laser, stimulated emission, semiconductor laser, second
harmonic, nonlinear optics, cadmium sulfide

ABSTRACT: Second harmonic generation in a CdS crystal, which was observed recently
in a sample excited by laser emission, is analyzed. The intensity of the second
harmonic is determined by two competing processes: an increase in the absorption
coefficient and a sharp increase in the nonlinear polarization coefficient near
the edge of the absorption band. Therefore, temperature dependence of the inten-
sity of the second harmonic at the temperature $T \sim T_0$ ($T_0 = 235C$), when CdS is
transparent to the second harmonic, and at $T > \sim 235C$, when CdS absorbs it strongly,
is determined by the properties of the crystal. Since calculations of the required
coefficients for a CdS crystal are very difficult, an analogous problem in which
the medium is gas and in which exact expressions can be obtained for the coeffi-
Card 1/2

L 31752-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006496

cients, was analyzed and the results applied to the Cds crystal. Absorption and second harmonic generation are shown to have a similar frequency dependence. There-fore, the resulting second harmonic intensity does not change significantly with temperature, not even near $T = T_0$. A similar analysis was conducted for generation of the third harmonic in a gas. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas.   [CS]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: SS, EC

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 005   ATD PRESS: 3199

Card 2/2

L 36320-65   EWT(1)/EEC(t)/EEC(b)-2   Pi-4   IJP(c)   S/0056/65/048/003/0931/0938

ACCESSION NR: AP5008753

AUTHOR: Manykin, E. A.; Afanas'yev, A. M.

TITLE: Resonance effects in nonlinear optics

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 3, 1965, 931-938

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear optics, harmonic generation, second harmonic, third harmonic, laser effect, second harmonic generation, nonlinear polarization

ABSTRACT: The interaction of light waves in a continuous medium with resonance when the harmonic frequency is close to the intrinsic frequency (intrinsic absorption edge) of the medium is investigated, and generation of third harmonics in the passage of monochromatic radiation through a medium which is resonant to the second harmonic is considered. Conditions favorable for the production of high-intensity third harmonics are derived. It is shown that in the presence of a strong monochromatic beam in an anisotropic medium transparent to the first and the third harmonics and resonant to the second harmonic the maximum intensity of the third harmonic that can be generated is about 30% of the incident light intensity. In a strong field when

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$\bar{k}(3\omega) = 3k(\omega)$, where $\bar{k}$ is the wave vector of the incident radiation, nonlinear absorption (in particular, two-photon absorption) approaches zero. Orig. art. has: 30 formulas and 2 figures.

[CS]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Sep64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: EC,OP

NO REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 006   ATD PRESS: 3219

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L 18006-66   EWT(1)   IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6006797   SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/001/0026/0031

AUTHOR: Yelesin, V. F.; Manykin, E. A.

ORG: Moscow Engineering Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Possibility of negative conductivity due to nonequilibrium current carriers in semiconductors

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 1, 1966, 26-31

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor theory, semiconductor conductivity, phonon interaction, electron interaction, electron distribution

ABSTRACT: The authors examine the effect of negative conductivity, i.e., the appearance of an electrical current in a direction opposite to that of the external field. This phenomenon is associated with the threshold nature of interaction between electrons and optical phonons. The behavior of electrons in a semiconductor at low temperatures is considered assuming that the concentration of equilibrium electrons

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ACC NR: AP6006797   5

is low compared with the concentration of nascent electrons in the conduction band under the action of an external monochromatic source of given intensity and distribution. A simple physical interpretation is given for the phenomenon of negative conductivity, and the limits of applicability for the proposed model are analyzed. It is pointed out that the effect of negative conductivity is caused only by strong nonequilibrium distribution of electrons with respect to energy and by the threshold nature of the interaction between electrons and phonons so that similar phenomena are possible under conditions of inelastic collisions between electrons and atoms in gases. "The authors are sincerely grateful to A. M. Afanas'yev for continuous assistance and to N. G. Basov, Yu. A. Bykovskiy, V. M. Galitskiy and Yu. M. Kagan for discussion of the work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 10 formulas.   [14]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4213

Card 2/2 _mJS_

L 36125-66   EWT(1)/T   IJP(c)   AT

ACC NR: AP6018818   SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/005/1381/1392

AUTHOR: Yelesin, V. F.; Manykin, E. A.

ORG: Moscow Engineering Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Specific features of the photoconductivity spectrum of semi-conductors

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 50, no. 5, 1966, 1381-1392

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, semiconductor carrier, current carrier, electron energy, electron oscillation, electron spectrum, phonon spectrum

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the photoconductivity due to highly nonequilibrium current carriers in semiconductors on the frequency of external radiation is considered. Expressions are obtained for the photoconductivity as a function of frequency. Photoconductivity oscillations are observed when the period of interaction between an electron and optical phonons is sufficiently short; the shape of the

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ACC NR: AP6018818

oscillations in this case is found to depend on the specific relation between the energy and the lifetime and relaxation time for impurity current carriers. It is shown that when the energy of the produced electrons is equal to a multiple value of the optical phonon energy, negative photoconductivity arises, with the direction of the photo-current opposite that of the external field. In this case the current is found to be a nonlinear function of the field strength. The authors wish to express their gratitude for participation in discussions to A. M. Afanas'yev, N. G. Basov, Yu. A. Bykovskiy, A. A. Vedenov, V. M. Galitskiy, I. K. Kikoin, M. A. Leontovich, and B. A. Trubnikov. Orig. art. has: 36 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract]   [AM]

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 06Dec65/   ORIG REF: 005/   OTH REF: 004

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TITLE: Characteristics of the spectra of magnetodiffusion photoeffects in semiconductors

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 2, no. 10, 1960, 2340-2350

TOPIC TAGS: photoeffect, photon, magnetodiffusion, semiconductor, excess carrier, diffusion coefficient, oscillation function, incident light frequency, optical phonon, phonon

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate spectral variations in magnetodiffusion photoeffects in semiconductors on excess carriers. Expressions are derived for mobilities and diffusion coefficients in a magnetic field which are found to be oscillating functions of the frequency of the incident light. It is shown that at the frequency of the incident light, when the energy of photons becomes a multiple of the energy of optical phonons, the spectral relationship of magnetodiffusion

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L 09898-67
ACC NR: AP6053554

...effects exhibit an anomalous behavior, which is related to the effect of negative conductivity. The authors are indebted to N. G. Basov and Yu. A. Bykovskiy for discussions of the study. [Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Feb66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/

ACC NR: AP7005854   SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/012/3621/3625

AUTHOR: Yelesin, V. F.; Manykin, E. A.

ORG: Moscow Engineering Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Stability of the state of semiconductors with absolute negative conductivity

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 12, 1966, 3621-3625

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor theory, semiconductor conductivity, semiconductor carrier, electron interaction, phonon interaction, electron distribution, volt ampere characteristic

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Pis'ma ZhETF v. 3, 26, 1966) where a new mechanism was proposed for the absolute negative conductivity due to the strongly non-equilibrium character of the energy distribution of the electrons and the threshold character of the interaction between the electrons and the optical phonons. The present article is devoted to a study of the high-frequency properties of this absolute negative conductivity. It is assumed that the semiconductor has sufficiently low temperature, much lower than that corresponding to the frequency of the optical phonon, and that the interactions between the electrons themselves and between the electrons and the acoustic phonons are small. From an analysis of the kinetic equation for the nonequilibrium electrons under these conditions, the authors derive the conditions under which the negative conductivity occurs. The instability in the.

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